2

(b)

On the proximate Cause of Disease.

On Debility — p. 1

On predispositions } 8
native & acquired }

the object of

I have said Pathology is the history of the causes, seats & signs of diseases. ~~The causes~~ The causes I said were remote predisposing, = a note

(as) They accord with original depravity and actual sin. Some men are predisposed to one vice only, - others to more than one - answering to the predispositions ~~to disease~~ =

= exciting & proximate. I shall begin with the proximate, inasmuch as the mind always proceeds directly to it ~~the natural course of the reason~~ in its inquiries into the nature of a disease in order to cure it. To render this subject intelligible to you I shall deliver a number of propositions, and endeavour to demonstrate the truth of each of them.

I have said the Objects of Pathology is the history of the Causes, effects, seats, and signs of diseases. These Causes I have said are remote, predisposing, occasional, or exciting and proximate. I shall begin with the proximate cause, inasmuch as as the mind proceeds directly to it in its inquiries into the nature of a disease in order to cure it. To render this subject as intelligible to you I shall simplify it by delivering a number of propositions, and afterwards endeavour to demonstrate the truth of them.

I shall begin by remarking

I that Debility is the predisposing Cause of all general diseases. This debility is native & acquired. I shall make a few remarks upon each of them.

of native debility. We all bring into the world with us more or less ~~of this~~ original or innate weakness, and ~~[illegible]~~ with it, a predisposition to disease. Sometimes this debility ~~discovers exists in the bowels~~ exists to such a degree as to become a predisposition to disease even in the Womb. Its effects have appeared there occasionally in the forms of Dropsy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, tetanus, Gall stones, Jaundice, intermitting fevers, and suspended animation accounts of all which are to be met with in the records of medicine. They are usually brought on by the indolence, hard labor, penury, hurry, ill temper, embarrassments and accidents of mothers during pregnancy. But native debility more frequently discovers

itself by certain diseases which make their appearance immediately after birth, and during all the months of infancy & years of childhood. They are the red gum, the sore mouth, the belly ache, Diarrhoea, ~~Trismus~~ Tetanus or locked jaw, Convulsions, apoplexy, Epilepsies, ~~Lepra~~ Epilepsy, Dentitions, Cynanche trachealis, ~~Drop apoplexy~~ Lalarde and Hydrocephalus internus. It would seem from this melancholy account of the original debility & diseases of the fœtus in Utero, and of infants and children that the body and the mind accorded with each other in the nature of their origin. The former is as certainly conceived in sickness and brought forth in pain, as the latter is conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. From

these facts it is evident that a predisposition to disease, ~~is the natural and hereditary~~ and in many cases disease itself is ~~the~~ as as much the natural and hereditary portion of man as ~~moral~~ a predisposition to moral evil & moral evil itself. I shall I hope prove hereafter that ~~they~~ the latter, like the former depends upon predisposing debility. ~~I shall say here that predisposition to disease is general, partial.~~

While I thus maintain that we bring into the world with us a predisposition to disease from debility, I admit that it is very much circumscribed and modified by what I have called ~~acquired debility~~

II Acquired debility.

~~[illegible]~~

This Debility is acquired 1 In infancy & childhood

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ 1 By Injuries received in parturition which have a predisposition to disease from debility. ~~[illegible]~~.

2 By the Custom of washing the tender flesh of new born infants with ardent Spirits, Wine, or Soap and water all of which by this undue stimulus produce subsequent debility, and predisposition to disease.

3 By diet excessive or deficient in quantity, or of an unwholsome quality. Children are often ~~[illegible]~~ treated and fed beyond their capacity to digest what they take into their stomachs. hence the frequency of puking in them. It has been called

v aliment of an unwholsome quality
are very common in humble life
in all countries.

very happily "infantile sensuality". Their food is moreover rendered offensive ~~from~~ and debilitating when taken from the breast by the intemperance, or passions of their mothers, and when of another kind, by the mixture of wine, Spices, or oily substances with it. The instances of debility arising from a deficiency of aliment, or

4 By their ~~[illegible]~~ improper dresses, such as tight swadling bands, caps, stays ~~[illegible]~~ garters, and other articles of clothing.

5 By the improper use of opium, ardent Spirits and other cordials, to allay diseases in their bowels, all ~~of~~ which by inducing debility, induce a predisposition to disease. —

6 By the premature application of their mind to ~~study and~~ study of any kind, and parti=
=cularly to such studies as are disproportion=
=tioned

to the capacities of children, such as Gram-
-mar and the higher branches of Arith-
-metic. The injury done to the System by
thus over distending the memory, is much
encreased by the confinement of children
upon benches in close Schoolrooms for six or seven
hours every day and thoroughly ~~[illegible]~~
preventing that bodily exercise which is
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ constantly required to lay a foun-
-dation for future agility and health.
The ~~[illegible]~~ close schoolrooms
are ~~[illegible]~~ rendered still more debilitating by the
~~[illegible]~~ foul air generated & confined
in them. To the causes of ~~[illegible]~~
debility ~~[illegible]~~ induced in Schools, I may add
one more, that is, the despotism of

Schoolmasters which acts as a uniform sedative upon both mind and body. I have seen many instances of acute fevers from the ~~foreign~~ influence of foul Air in Schools, and some ~~chronic indispositions~~ instances of mental debility from the tyranny of Schoolmasters.

7 ~~Debility in Often induced by~~ By falls, and other accidents to which infants & children are a exposed. They are more often predisposed to disease from being ~~them~~ beated, or pinched or improperly shaken by passionate mothers or nurses. I have known an internal dropsy of the brain brought on by the stroke of a brush handle upon a child head by the hand of an angry mother.

8 By the amusements of Children. These, ~~bad to be or by falls and~~ by their fatiguing

excess, or by the accidents which often attend them, ~~and~~ induce ~~that~~ debility in every part of the body, and thus predispose to disease in every subsequent period of life. I had a Schoolmate who was afflicted after he became a man with a distressing ~~pain~~ head ache ~~that at times~~ ~~had~~ which his physician ascribed to his being often lifted from the ground when a school boy, by the hair of his head. —

3ly Debility is acquired in youth, in adult life ~~pass~~ and in old age from a great variety of causes all which ~~will be mentioned in this paper~~ but mention particularly hereafter. I shall pass over at present and proceed to remark that this debility whether ~~or~~ innate, or acquired in infancy or childhood, or in subsequent periods of life is sometimes general, and affects

or on the contrary ~~they~~ it designates the state of the mind only, & hence the origin of the word. — ~~for~~ the fluids which constituted the different temperaments were supposed to act specifically upon the temper.

every part of the body at the same time, but it is more commonly partial, and occupies but ~~one~~ a part, or parts of the body. It has received the name of tem=
=peraments of which there are said to be four - viz - the sanguineous - the bilious the melan=
=cholic, ~~the bilious~~ and phlegmatic. They were introduced into pathology by Galen from whom they have been copied by all ~~succeed~~ succeeding physicians. I object ~~to~~ to the term temperament 1st because it does not convey any precise ~~the idea of the~~ idea of the state of the body. 2 I object to the term sanguineous because it places the predisposition to disease in the blood in=
=stead of the ~~blood~~ vessels. I object 3rd to the term bilious, because it places the predisposition

In order to understand the meaning & extent of the term, predisposition, you will please to recollect that I said in our physiology that our whole frame including body & mind was a Unit, but that it was divided into a number of different Systems each of which sympathized with itself, more than its neighbouring Systems. Each of these separate Systems I said further has distinct properties, and performed different Offices in the whole System. I now add that each of them is affected by causes both native, and acquired that induce debility in it without affecting any of the other Systems. A System when thus debilitated, and rendered excitable by its debility labours under a predisposition to disease. The Systems thus predisposed to disease are the =

to disease in certain states of the bile instead of the Liver, and I object 4th to the terms melancholy & phlegmatic because they convey ideas of disease instead ~~of ideas~~ of a predisposition to it.

~~Instead~~ Having rejected the term temperament, permit me to substitute in its room the plain and obvious term of Predisposition, by which I mean ~~a disposition~~ an ~~predisposition~~ aptitude to disease founded in ~~natural~~ native or acquired debility, and accompanied with preternatural excitability. ~~This predisposition may be divided into~~ ~~arising from different parts of the body, the~~ ~~different parts of the body, the~~ sanguiferous ~~Arterial~~ the hepatic, the nervous, the muscular, the cephalic, the splenetic, the alimentary, Lymphatic, and Cutaneous ~~system~~. ~~Having~~ or in other words ~~the predisposition of debility or excitability, and~~

IV From the ~~[illegible]~~ exposure of the extremities of the ~~Arteries~~ sanguiferous vessels which terminate in the lungs & upon the Skin, from their frequent repletion and depletion, from their being so liable to be stimulated, ~~by~~ or overcharged by obstructed perspiration, and from their great irrita-bility which ~~renders~~ exposes them to be acted upon by innumerable ~~from~~ exha-lations which float in the air, they are oftener in a state of predisposition to disease than any other of the systems. The disease to which they are most liable is ~~fever~~, and hence fever, ~~is~~ the most common of all diseases in most countries, and where ~~this~~ is not the case, the blood vessels ~~they~~ are seldom free of morbid action, where disease invades ~~[illegible]~~ most of the other systems.

as it appears in the blood vessels - Liver, nerves - muscles, brain, mind, Lymphatics & Skin. I shall briefly describe the predisposition to disease as it ap=
=pears in each of the above systems.

I This ~~Arterial~~ predisposition may be sub=
=divided into pulmonary - Aortic - and Uterine. I found this subdivision of arteri=
=al debility in the existence of a specific predisposition to disease, and in its frequent occurrence in the Aortic System without affecting the blood vessels of the lungs or the womb, and in the existence of pulmonary & Uterine con=
=gestions ~~and lungs and of Uterus~~ he=
=morrhages without being attended with ~~fever the~~ any signs of fever in the pulse, or with any sympathetic action in the Aortic System. It has been said that the lungs are always preternaturally large in

persons subject to the arterial predisposition to disease, in consequence of which they take in a preternatural quantity of air, and thus imperfectly oxygenate the blood, and thereby produce that ~~[illegible]~~ vibratility in the blood vessels which dispose them to disease from slight occasional or exciting causes.

2 In the hepatic predisposition the liver is said to be preternatural large, and from that circumstance to secrete a preter-natural quantity of bile, which discovers itself by an aptitude to diarrhoea, nausea, colic, and when its excretion is prevented, to pain and swelling on the right side. This predisposition exists chiefly in hot climates and in warm weather in such as are temperate. — It discovers itself moreover ~~from~~ after exercise, and the sudden action of

of this viscus may appear it has an exten=
=sive sympathy in all its diseases with
the Stomach, the bowels, the Spleen, ~~and~~ They
~~have~~ are all connected by what Dr Johnson
calls intercommunion of sensation. This
is so much the case that is often difficult
to ascertain which of those viscera is
the seat of a disease, from the same
symptoms being common to them all.

the stimulating passions. However solitary

3 The nervous predisposition is accompanied with an aptitude to be affected by slight impressions of a corporeal & mental nature. Persons who are afflicted with it are subject to the hysteria. They feel pleasure & pain in a quick succession, and hence they are often happy and miserable, half a dozen times a day. They are even unhappy from the absence of natural impressions, and hence such as are artificial, particularly ardent spirits & wine are often resorted to as substitutes for them. Such persons may be said to be all nerve. The celebrated Dr Zimmerman laboured under this predisposition to disease, & it was the source of all the controversies & disquietudes of his life, &

among the idle, and luxurious part of mankind, and occurs most frequently in those States of Society in which long habits of indolence or stimulating pleasures have worn away, or expended the excitability of the blood vessels upon which both make their first impression.

thrown a shade over his great intellectual endowments. Hence his wife said of him "what would he not have been, but for his vices"? — This predisposition exists

4 The muscular predisposition is known by little sensibility, but great irritability in the muscular fibres. Persons who are affected with it are generally disposed to active employments. They are unable to remain long in one position, or even to sit long in Company. But when restrained by a sense of decorum, their hands, their feet, or their heads are constantly in motion. — They walk with a quick step, — they ride in a Gallop — or drive their Carriages at full speed. They are restless even in bed, and rise early in the morning. Rest is

and hence we find it more frequently among children than adults. ~~and among~~ ~~slaves, than among white people~~ ~~the most fordid~~ in ~~in the southern states. It is this race~~

pampered to them, and they enjoy (if I may be allowed the expression) repose only in activity. Such men may be said to be all muscle. This predisposition is attended with but little intellect, hence while we find strength and courage every where ascribed to Hercules, ~~but~~ in no instance do we hear of his possessing understanding. I have said this predisposition is attended with but little sensibility, hence the negroes in the West Indies, who are most subject to tetanus & other muscular diseases bear surgical operations with much more fortitude than White people. They men converse with calmness during the amputation of a limb. It is from this deficiency of sensibility in persons

V of the predisposition to the first of the diseases I have named I have met with the record of several remarkable instances in three different families. One in this city, & two in country land. In one of them four out of six ~~children~~, & in ~~the~~ another 9 out of 10 ~~died~~ children died of the dropsy of the brain, & all of them about the 5th year of life. The asthenic predisposition was ~~[illegible]~~ innate in each of these families. —

of strong and irritable muscles that they so often succumb under diseases of which persons of more sensibility recover. The nerves refuse to act as sentinels for them, and hence they are often in the embraces of death before they feel either sickness or pain. I

5 The Apoplectic predisposition is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ attended with an aptitude to hydrocephalus internus, to head ach vertigo, palsy and apoplexy. It differs from the 6th or phrenetic predisposition in occupying the interior and lower parts of the Cerebrum & Cerebellum, also the Dura Mater while the phrenetic, according to Dr Gall occupies exclusively the upper region of the

V The slightest deviation from ordinary habits induce them; and such is the peculiar disposition of the parts of the brain which are the seats of those diseases, that they remain for years and in some instances during a long life, to absorb undue impressions from every other part of the body. Such persons may be said to be <u>all head</u>. –

+ It appears ~~in~~ an aptitude to be delirious from the slightest fever. This was the case ~~of the~~ with family ~~of C Pearson~~ of one attended in this city of the name of Pierson. It was indeed in all of them, even by the ~~small~~ gentle fever which precedes the eruption of the small pox by inoculation.

which prophesies little or no hostility. —
brain. It is certain many persons
are afflicted during their whole lives
with head ach, & vertigo, who never
discover the least symptoms of Alienation
of mind, ~~and~~ It is equally true that many
persons ~~who~~ affected by madness
never complain of any previous
head ach or other sensible disease
in the brain. the phrenetic predisposition
frequently discovers itself in early life
by uncommon capacity to acquire
knowledge, and when this capacity is unduly
gratified, it often brings on a premature death,
or wears the mind down to a state which
I shall presently describe ~~which~~ that renders
it unfit to acquire or retain knowledge.
It is ~~ofte~~ often accompanied with great

Understanding ~~with~~ & weak passions, or ~~weak~~ with a slender Understanding and strong passions. When it is connected with healthy nerves, blood vessels and ~~bi~~ the System does not often suffer from this predisposition, but where this is not the case, it seldom fails to induce ~~diseases and death~~ commemental disease. Dean Swift very happily compares persons with this phrenetic predisposition to a Sword which being too large for ~~the~~ its Scabbard, cuts the body through. As the Absence of natural sensation is painful to ~~the~~ persons labouring under the nervous predisposition, so the Absence of mental stimuli is painful to ~~the~~ persons who possess the phrenetic predisposition. The System languishes in them, under the feeble stimulus of this ordinary thought.

Unlike a Watch whose spring is ~~within~~ internal ~~its~~ and invisible, they resemble a Clock ~~who~~ which can move only from an external and visible ~~impulsion~~ impulse. This impulse ~~would~~ is derived from constant exercise, labor, reading, writing, or Cor=
=ressation. By the Abstraction of ~~the~~ whole or even a part of them, such persons have often passed suddenly into madness, or slowly into incurable fatuity. ~~They may be said to be all mind~~ according as the predisposition was seated ~~only~~ in adjoining parts, or only in the mind. Such persons may be said to be all mind.

7. The Abdominal predisposition may be subdivided into gastric & intestinal, for we often observe healthy bowels with an excitable Stomach, & a healthy

and sometimes we see it pervading whole families for several Generations. I attended a Lady in the ~~last~~ Summer of 1807 Mrs. Rotan ~~[illegible]~~ in a Colic whose mother & grand mother died of it. —

stomach with irritable bowels. This predis=
=position is most common in infancy
& Childhood, but we sometimes meet with
it in Adult life, and such is the ~~sympathy~~ excitability
~~between~~ in the stomach and bowels in many
people that ~~the~~ disease in those parts is
induced by the lightest impressions. Such
~~the most minute parts~~ persons seem as
if they were ~~made up of sympathy~~ all stomach or bowels.

In the Lymphatic predisposition the ~~bones~~
~~are said to be small, and the bones~~ ~~thorax~~
~~contracted and hence~~ Absorbents perform
this office with undue celerity and force.
They are moved by slight impressions, and
hence the sudden and great ~~loss~~ Absorption
of liquids in some stomachs, and of the
rapid & copious discharge of them by
Urine. The frequency of Dropsies in

moist countries probably arises from ~~the~~ a want of a due proportion between the absorption of moisture from the air by the Lymphatics of the lungs, and its discharge by the kidneys & skin. But the activity of the Lymphatics appears most obvious in the sudden and great absorption of liquids ~~by~~ in the stomach and ~~its~~ their rapid & copious discharge by the Urine in the disease called Diabetes Aquosus. Such persons seem to ~~wade up of~~ be a mass of Absorbents.

8 The ~~I have this cu~~ cutaneous predisposition discovers itself in the facility in ~~which~~ which redness, itching, and eruptions take place from feeble impressions upon the skin. ~~So~~ So ~~I am heated~~ great is the excitability of the skin in some people that the distant effluvia of the Rhus radicans induces an Erisipelas

on every part of it while persons who are devoid of this predisposition are no way affected by it. Dr. Patterson has lately supposed the atmosphere has some share in pro=ducing this predisposition at particular seasons and to this he ascribes not only ~~many~~ occasional eruptions ~~times~~ on the skin, but the greater facility with which the various and Vacine diseases are communicated at some times than at others. The difficul=ty with which external wounds and sores heal in ~~some~~ some people, and the ~~facility~~ relief which is given to many internal diseases by frictions and other applications to the skin probably depend upon ~~this~~ its greater morbid excitability or predisposition to disease. ~~In such persons the skin seems to consequence the only and~~ Such persons appear to be all Skin.

system by the ordinary Customs of civi=
=lized life. Few men live without a
constant predisposition to disease from
native ~~and~~ or acquired debility. This
remark is not originally mine. Celsus
long ago said. "Raro quisquam, non
aliquam partem imbecillam habet."

~~the Skin appears to be all Skin. Inside~~

I have thus enumerated the principal ~~disease~~ feats of general, and partial ~~morbid~~ predisposition to disease, whether native - acquired or healthy. I shall now add a few general remarks upon them...

1 ~~The~~ some one, or more of those native or acquired predis=
=positions exist in every person. Should a child be born with a perfect body and mind, that is, predisposed by weakness and excitability to no one disease, it would soon acquire a predisposition to it in some part of its system by the ordinary Customs of civi=
=lized life. Few men live without a constant predisposition to disease from native ~~and~~ or acquired debility. This remark is not originally mine. Celsus long ago said. "Raro quisquam, non aliquam partem imbecillam habet"

and depraved state of the
blood vessels of the Uterus and Longworthi-
-ans throughout the whole System which are ~~characteristic~~
characteristic of both local & general
debility. — The disease of Conception follows the ~~debility~~
debility of a Venereal orgasm, and a
sense of weakness and weariness is the
general precursor of the disease of
parturition. —

Where is the person who passes a whole day with regular excretions as to time and quantity, or without uneasiness in some part of the body? or who is there that passes a night undisturbed by vexatious or disagreeable dreams? - now all these are deviations from health, and the effects of previous debility & excitability. ~~in some part of the~~ In short - perfect health is as rare, as perfect Virtue, or perfect reason. Even the common degrees of it which we enjoy are, like Animal life, the effects of force. ~~two this by~~ The numerous weak and defenceless avenues ~~we~~ expose to disease, are preserved from it, only by constant vigilance & care. ~~Let~~ A part of ~~Our~~ the business of medicine is to direct

V 2. More than one of these predispositions exist at the same time in ~~the same~~ different sys-
-tems. The arterial & hepatic predispositions are generally united in warm climates.
- all diseases Sonnéri says are supposed to originate in Egypt from "blood" and "bile", that is, from the blood vessels & liver being always in a state ~~of irritability~~ in which they are believed to produce blood & bile in excess or of an unhealthy quality.
The hepatic and alimentary predispositions often existin the same person. The muscular & alimentary predispositions are very common in Children. The nervous - muscular and cephalic predispositions exist in all those persons who are subject to Epilepsy. The cephalic and stomachic predispositions are often blended together - & hence the unusual

this care to its proper Objects. It shews ~~that the necessity of~~ our profession to be founded in the original ~~Organization~~ & natural weakness of the human ~~nature~~ body. V.

2 ~~The hereditary~~ V.

3 The predispositions to disease vary in different periods of life. ~~In infancy~~ The ~~venous~~ ~~&~~ alimentary & cutaneous & muscular predominate in infancy & childhood - hence the ~~frequency~~ frequency of convulsions ~~and~~ bowel complaints & cutaneous eruptions in those stages of life. The arterial & hepatic prevail in middle life & the venous and cephalic in old age. ~~But~~ by the predispositions vary even in the different seasons of the same year. The arterial predominates in the Spring - the hepatic and alimentary & muscular in the Summer - the arterial & venous in the Autumn & the lymphatic in the Winter. They are sometimes acquired by disease. E.g: a pleurisy produces the pulmonary & arterial - hence the by Pleurisy - falls &c.

Actions of the brain & stomach in inducing their respective diseases. - The nervous cephalic, and phrenetic predispositions sometimes occur in the same persons - hence the frequent ~~combination~~ succession of hysteria - Hypo-condriasis - ~~bad blood~~ & mania to each other, or their occasional combinations. The nervous & arterial predisposition are often combined in Hysteria. This is evident from the relief which bloodletting ~~above~~ & other depleting remedies so frequently afford in that disease. -

V I have said the predispositions are changed in succeeding generations. Of this I have observed many instances. - The changes are generally to contiguous parts or ~~predispositions~~ nearly related predispositions. Thus the phrenitic often succeeds the nervous predisposition, and the cephalic, the phrenitic. There is a family in this city in which the father was several times deranged. Some of his children have

5 ~~6~~ The predispositions sometimes ~~does not~~ extend unchanged through whole families, & descend to distant generations, but they are often mixed, changed, or lost by the intermar=riages of families with each other. ✓

6 ~~It~~ has been remarked that certain diseases prevail exclusively in some nations, and in certain provinces ~~of~~ or sections of others. ~~This prev~~ They are induced by a Uniformity of predisposition, ~~in each~~ ~~this~~ and they disappear from those nations or provinces by the mixture of strangers with them from conquest or emigration. It was because the ancient Greeks were so much insolated, and possessed such a sameness of predisposition that many of their diseases, and particularly that the ~~signs and~~ crises of their fevers

=ceeded to his phrenitic predispositions,
but all of them ~~have~~ are affected with the
cephalic, in consequence of which they
are all more or less affected ~~with what is~~
~~called~~ with the head ach. I wonder. I have known
mania in like manner to appear in one generation
and to be followed by moral derangement in the succeeding
one. V predispositions have had upon the mind that
they acquired the name of temperament
=ments, or causes which acted
upon the temper.

are characterized by a Uniformity that ~~has~~ is seldom seen in modern Countries. hence many of the Opinions & predictions of Hippocrates are contradicted by the Observations of physicians who practise in Countries inhabited by a mixture of nations. —

The Variety in the human mind, & character depends very much upon the difference of predisposition to disease in different people, and the changes which take place may be derived from the changes in these predispositions from sickness, and the ~~diffs~~ successive stages in life. The predispositions which thus influence the human mind ~~occupy the~~ are seated chiefly in the blood vessels, ~~actional~~ the liver - the nerves - and the brain. ~~liquidi - preservant~~

It was from the influence of these

& a predisposition to disease, or weakness in one part is often attended with preternatural strength, or an inaptitude to disease in other parts of the body. Hence we see weak nerves and vibratile blood vessels with sound and vigorous muscles, and active or strong Lymphatics with weak nerves. The latter fact is obvious in the rapid absorption and discharge of water in hysterical & hypocondriacal patients. ~~The Lymphatics~~ It is the ~~possess an increased~~ effect of preternatural force in the Lymphatic Vessels.

~~I have~~ From these remarks you must perceive how necessary it is to study the different predispositions in investigating the causes, and prescribing for the cure of diseases. — The same remote causes

V It explains the reason why that chronic morbid affection ~~also~~ erroneously supposed to be a specific disease — called Gout — affects different people in so many different ways — according to the parts of the body which are the seats of predisposition. But we now return meet with exceptions to this remark. A sameness of Occupation sometimes produces a sameness of predisposition in numerous classes of people, and even a sameness of disease. Of this Sir John Pringle mentions a remarkable instance. He says the Dysentery among Soldiers ~~in~~ the same in all Countries and in all seasons. Dr. Hunt concurs in this remark. Now this must be owing to the sameness of the diet, drap, and labors ~~of~~ soldiers in ~~all climates~~ every part of the world.

act very differently upon persons accor-
-ding ~~according~~ to their native or acquired
predispositions. Dr Doigman illustrates
this, by a very apposite fact. Four young
men of the same age, overheated themselves
at School, on the same Spring day, and
with the same degrees of the same kind of
exercise. They ~~were~~ all ~~to indisposed~~ sickened soon
afterwards, but each one with a different
disease, according to his predisposition. This
Variety of predisposition explains the reason
why the same Epidemic so often appears
with such different Symptoms under
every possible Circumstance of equality.
It explains the cause likewise why the
same ~~diseases~~ medicines and diet produce
such different and opposite effects in
Diseases in which all Other Circumstances